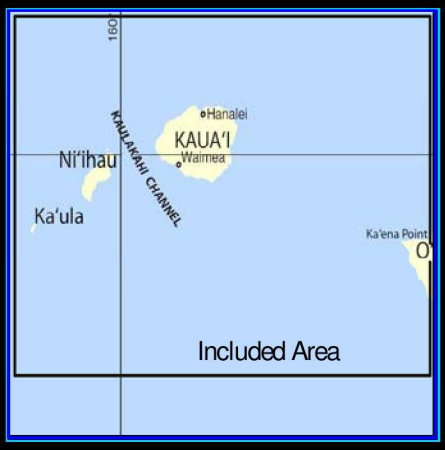
BookletChart™

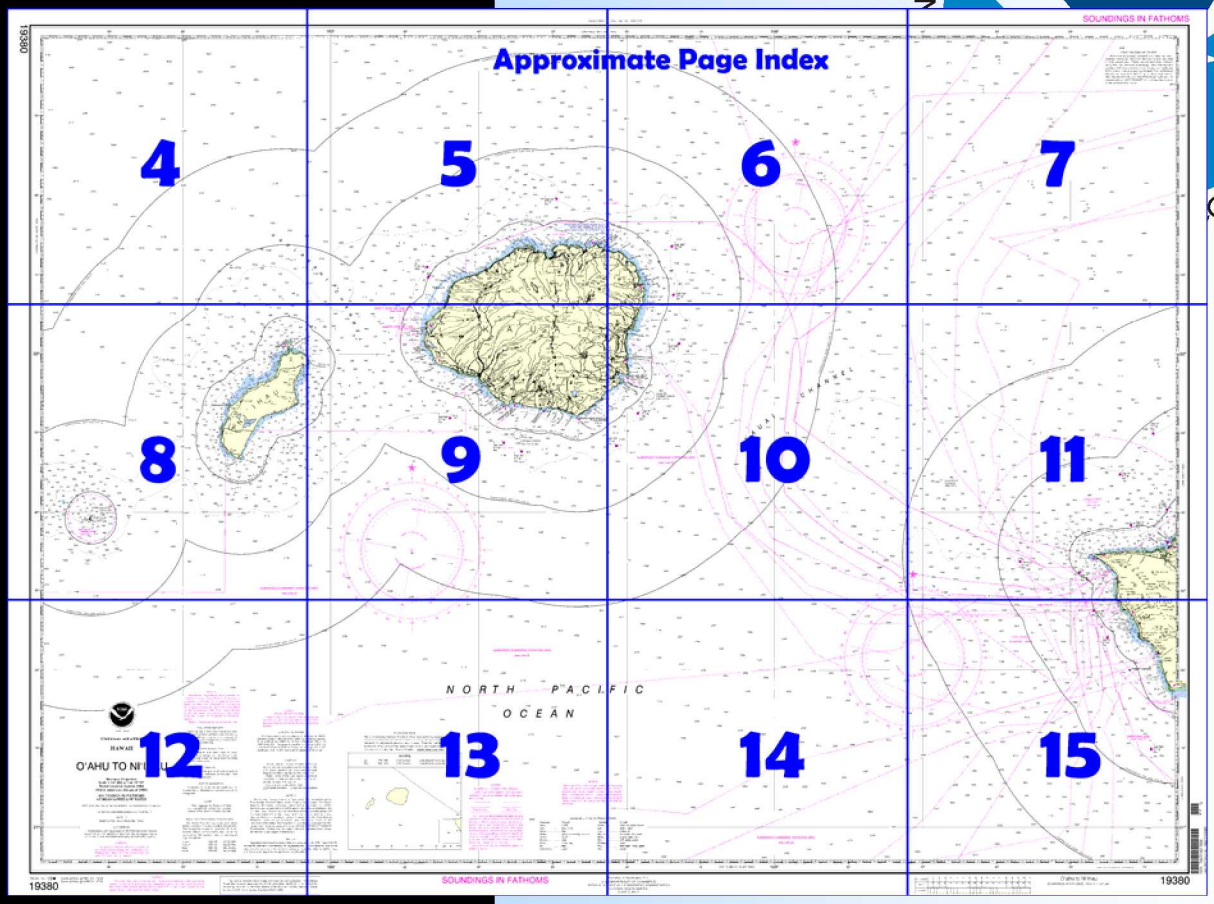
O'ahu to Ni'ihau

(NOAA Chart 19380)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*



Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

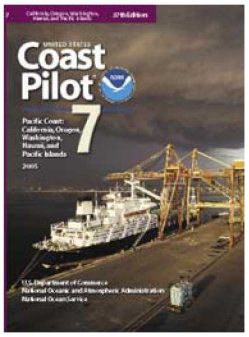
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 7, Chapter 14 excerpts]

(725) **Kauai Channel**, NW of O'ahu, is wide, deep, and clear. During the trades the current usually sets W across the channel and divides at Kauai, part following the N side of the island and the other part following the S side. Strong S or SW winds cause the current to set in the opposite direction to that produced by the trades.

(851) **Kaulakahi Channel**, between Kauai and Ni'ihau, is about 15 miles wide and clear of obstructions. Off Mana Point the trade wind following the S coast of Kauai meets the air current that has followed around the N side. The trades blow directly across the lowlands of Ni'ihau, but part is deflected S and around the SE point of the island.

(852) Little is known of the current in Kaulakahi Channel, but presumably it is variable depending mainly upon the velocity and direction of the wind. There appears to be a general NW flow along the SW coast of Kauai. It is reported that a current sometimes sets S along the E coast of Ni'ihau at the same time that the current is setting NW along the Kauai coast. There are noticeable tidal currents near the W extremity of Kauai.

(856) **Lehua Channel Channel,** between Ni'ihau and Lehua, is restricted on its S side by rocks that show above water and extend about halfway across it. A depth of 9 fathoms can be carried through the channel by staying within about 350 yards of the Lehua shore. In heavy NW weather the swell almost breaks in the passage, and, as little is to be gained by using the channel, vessels should pass N of Lehua Island. The current through the channel varies with the tide and sets in both directions with a velocity of about 1.5 knots.

(857) To the E of Lehua Channel vessels should give the N coast of Ni'ihau a berth of 0.5 mile; to the W the clearance should be about 1 mile.

(859) **Kaunuopou Point**, 1.8 miles SE of Kikepa Point, is the easternmost point of Ni'ihau. **Kaunuopou Rocks**, over which the sea breaks, are 300 yards off the point. Another rock, about 0.4 mile off the S side of the point, usually breaks and should be given a good berth by vessels approaching Ki'i.

(860) **Kii (Kii Landing)**, a small bight about 0.7 mile W of Kaunuopou Point, is only slightly protected from the trade winds. The landing is usable in ordinary weather, but not in S weather. The landing is built on beach boulders and has depths of only 2 or 3 feet alongside. Anchorage can be had in depths of about 8 fathoms, coral bottom, about 0.6 mile off the landing.

(861) About 1.3 miles S of Ki'i, a reef with about 1 fathom of water over it and usually breaking, extends 0.5 mile offshore. The 10-fathom curve is about 1 mile offshore. From the vicinity of the reef to Pueo Point the coastline consists of cliffs reaching a height of 1,000 feet.

(867) **Nonopapa Landing**, 5.5 miles NW of Kawaihoa, is the principal landing on the island. Local vessels call occasionally for the island's cattle. The landing is used only from May to September, as there is often a heavy N swell during the winter. The landing is marked by a shed and derrick on a short concrete retaining wall at the N end of a long sand beach.

(868) Anchorage is available in depths of 8 fathoms, coral and sand bottom, about 660 yards off the derrick, with the landing shed and Kaeo in range and bearing 070°. Kawaewae is 1.5 miles 135° from the anchorage. The landing is somewhat protected by a small reef extending about 75 yards SW from the end of the retaining wall. Small boats approaching the landing head S of it until the reef is rounded.

(869) **Kuakamoku Rock,** 1.6 miles N of Nonopapa Landing, is a large, single rock about 4 feet above water and near the center of a reef some 200 yards in diameter and 500 yards offshore. The reef should be given a berth of 0.5 mile, and only small craft should attempt the passage between the reef and the shore. Other reefs extend about 0.5 mile offshore 0.5 mile S, and 3 miles NE of Kuakamoku Rock.

(870) **Kaununui (Kaununui Point)**), 4.5 miles NE of Kuakamoku Rock, is marked by a group of rocks a few feet high and close to the shore. A coral reef with depths of 6¼ fathoms over it is 1.5 miles off the point. It is reported that the reef breaks in heavy weather. The passage inside the reef is not recommended except for small boats.

(872) From the N side of the bay to Puu Kole the coast is foul for a distance of about a mile offshore. Vessels should give this section of the coast a berth of at least 1 mile. About 2 miles W of Puu Kole and 0.9 mile offshore is a reef with reported depths of 12 feet over it. A mile S of this reef and 0.8 mile offshore is a rock with 5 feet of water over it.

(873) **Kaula**, 19 miles SW of Ni'ihau, is a small, bare, rocky islet, 550 feet high. Vessels have anchored close to both the S and E sides of Ka'ula in depths of about 20 fathoms, but as the islet is only 0.7 mile long, little protection is afforded. A rock with a least depth of 5 fathoms is 3.8 miles 300° from the highest point on Ka'ula. A bank with depths of 30 to 40 fathoms extends 5 miles NW from the islet.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Oct. 25/03
Corrected through LNM Oct. 07/03

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE C
NAVAL OPERATING AREA

Vessels should use caution while transiting this area due to naval test operations which involve frequent maneuvers in the vicinity of and around this location.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 7. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 14th Coast Guard District in Honolulu, Hawaii, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

O'ahu	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
Hawai'i	KBA-99	162.55 MHz
Maui	KBA-99	162.40 MHz
Kaua'i	KBA-99	162.40 MHz

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

NOTE B

Boundary limits of Submerged Submarine Operating Areas are shown by a solid magenta line. As submarines may be submerged in these areas, vessels should proceed with caution. During torpedo practice firing, all vessels are cautioned to keep clear of Naval Target Vessels flying a large red flag at the highest masthead.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Geographic positions referred to the Old Hawaiian Datum must be corrected an average of 11.337" southward and 10.001" eastward to agree with this chart.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Geological Survey, U.S. Coast Guard, and National Imagery and Mapping Agency.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

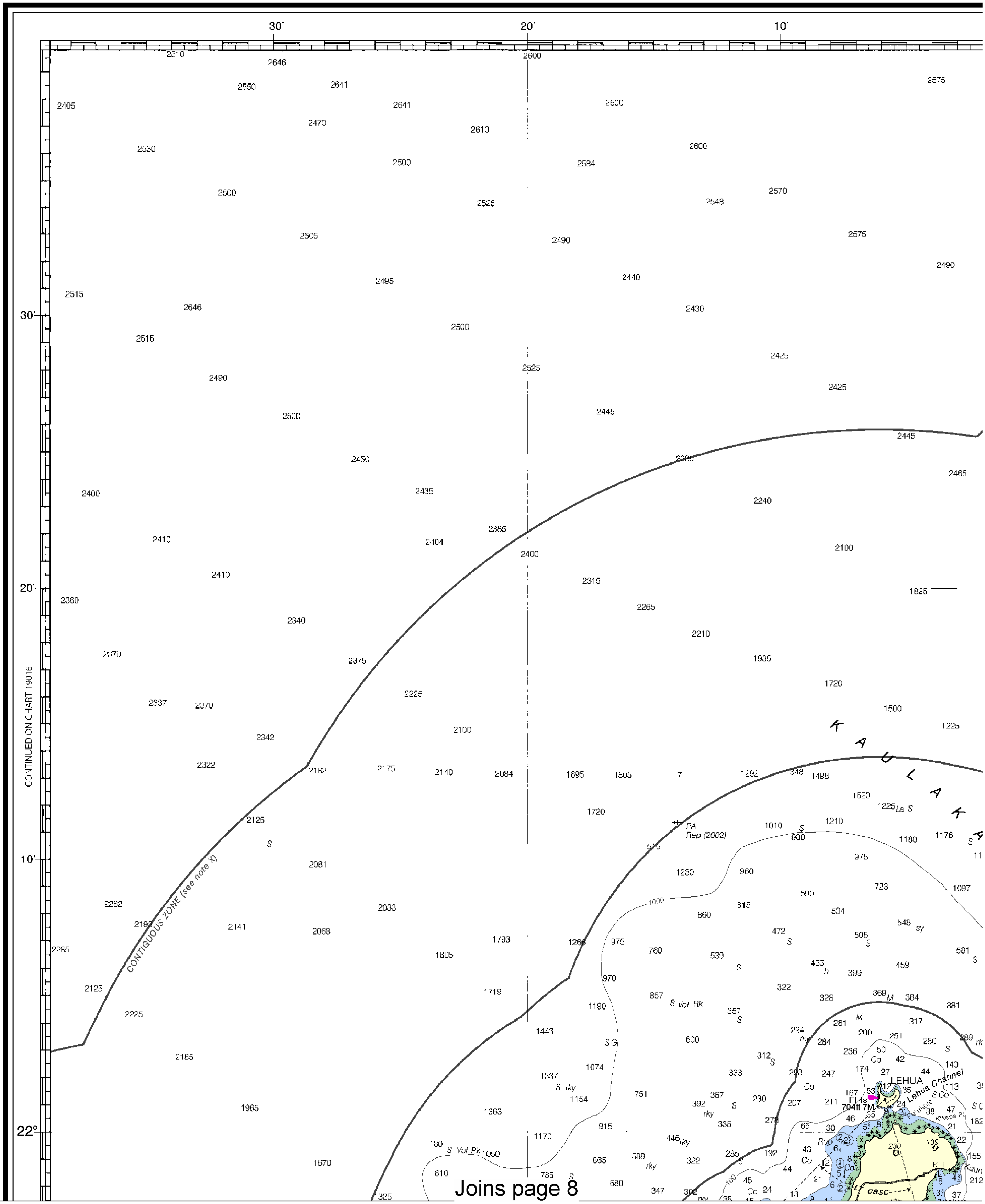
NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilot appendix for addresses of EPA offices.

CAUTION

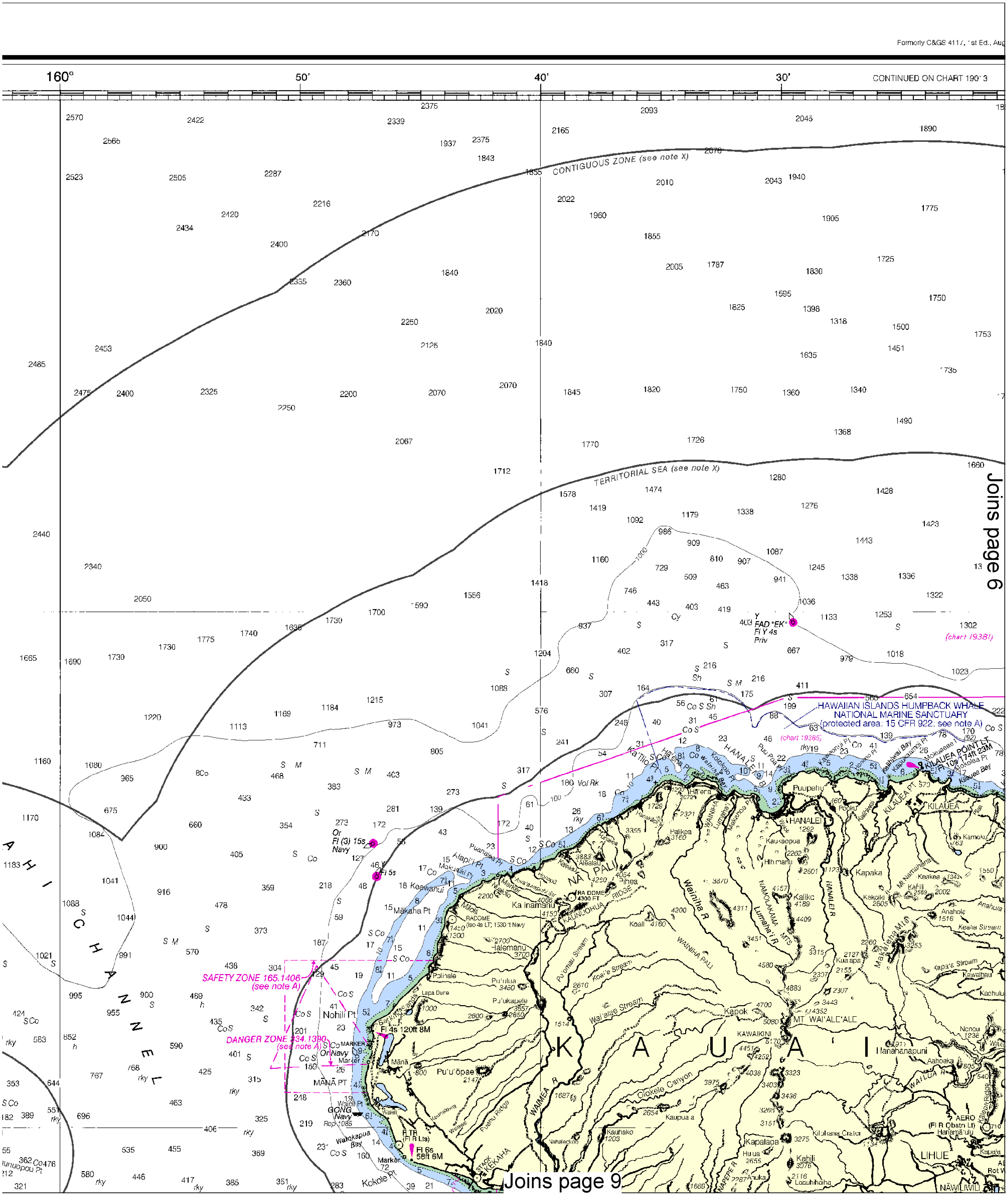
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

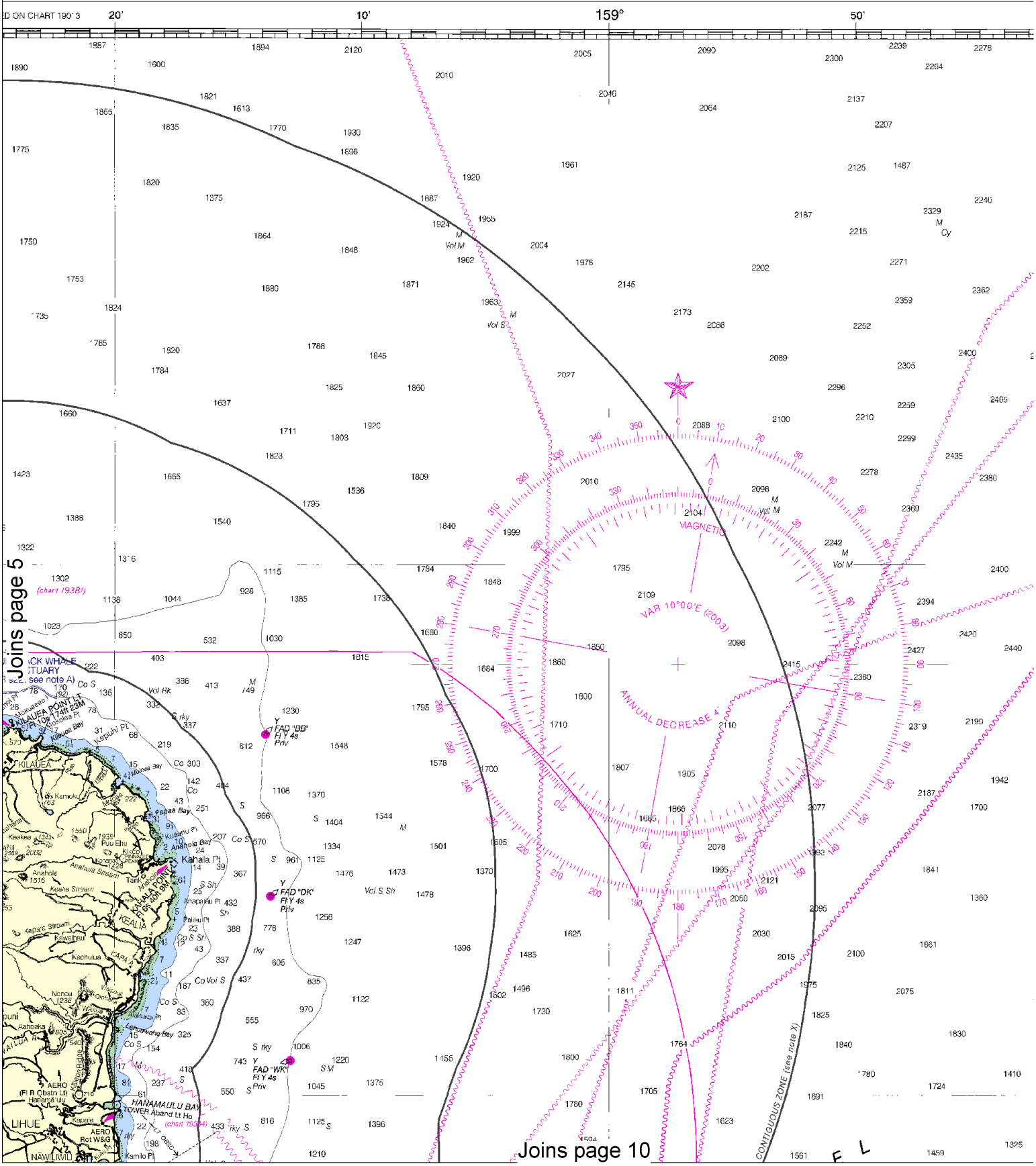


Joins page 8

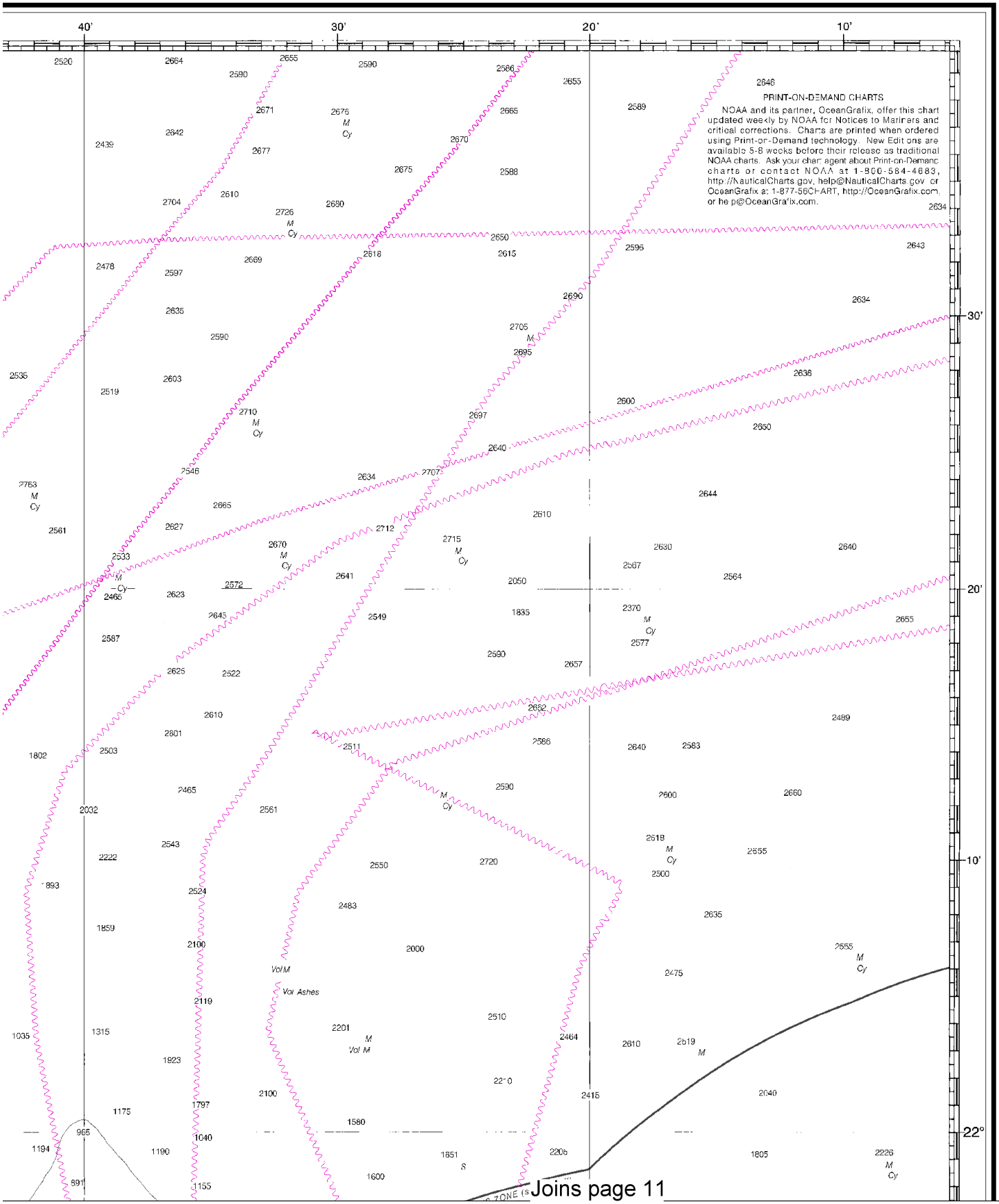
North



This BookletChart was reduced to 70% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:353546. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.


D ON CHART 19013
20'
10'
159°
50'
Joins page 5
Joins page 10
VAR 10°00'E (2003)
ANNUAL DECREASE 4'
MAGNETIC
CONTIGUOUS ZONE (see note X)
KILAUEA POINT LT
KILAUEA
KEALIA
KAHALA POINT LT
Kahala Pt
Anahola Bay
Kalihiwai Bay
Kalihiwai Pt
Kapaa Bay
Kapaa
Kawaihau
Kuamoo
Kamoku
Kapaia
Nonou
Wailua
Kapaia Stream
Kealia Stream
Anahola Stream
Kapaa Stream
Kalihiwai Stream
Kilauea Bay
Kepuhi Pt
Moloaa Bay
Moloaa Pt
Anapalau Pt
Paliku Pt
Kamilo Pt
Kuamoo Rd
Kuhio Highway
Pua Ehu
Kikoo
Keakea
Anahola
Tank
Nonou Ridge
AERO
(Fl R Obstn Lt)
Hanamaulu
HANAMAULU BAY
TOWER Aband Lt Ho
(chart 19384)
LIHUE
AERO
Rct W&G Lt
NĀWILIWILI
(chart 19381)
FAD "BB"
Fl Y 4s
Priv
FAD "DK"
Fl Y 4s
Priv
FAD "WK"
Fl Y 4s
Priv
Vol Hk
Vol M
Vol S
Vol S Sh
Co S
Co Vol S
rky
S rky
Co S Sh
S Sh
Sh
S M
Cy
(see note A)
CK WHALE
CTUARY

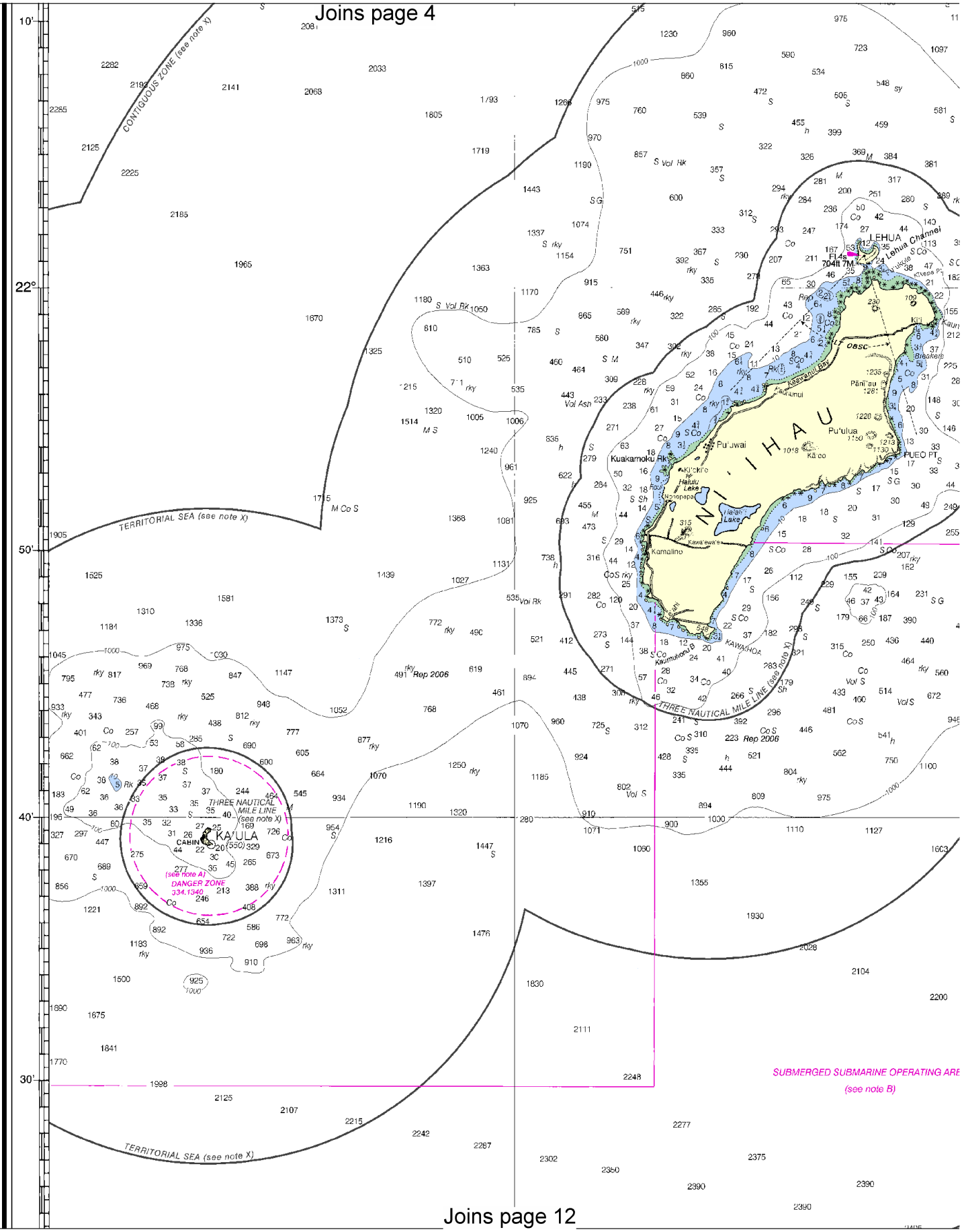
North



Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

Joins page 4



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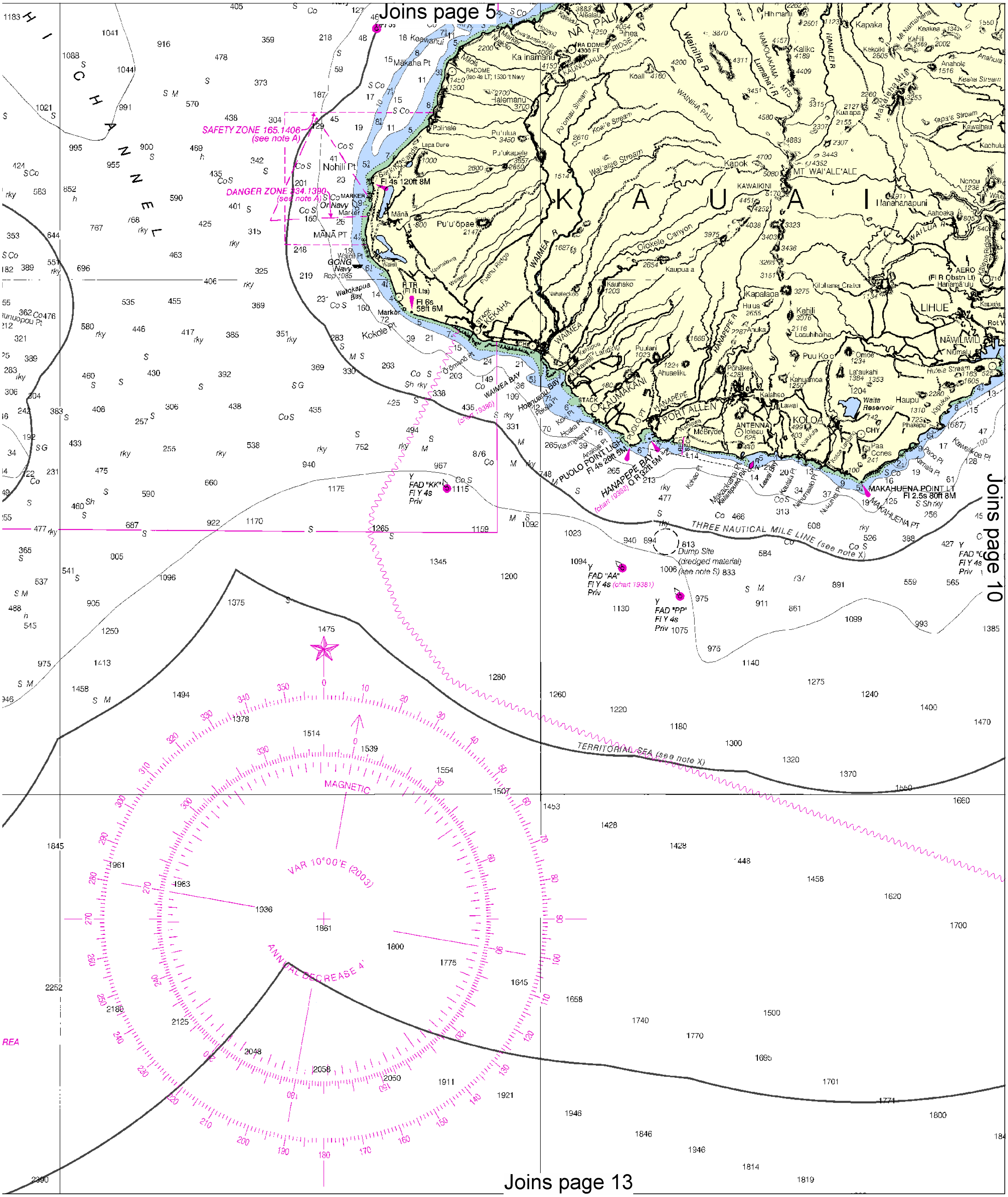
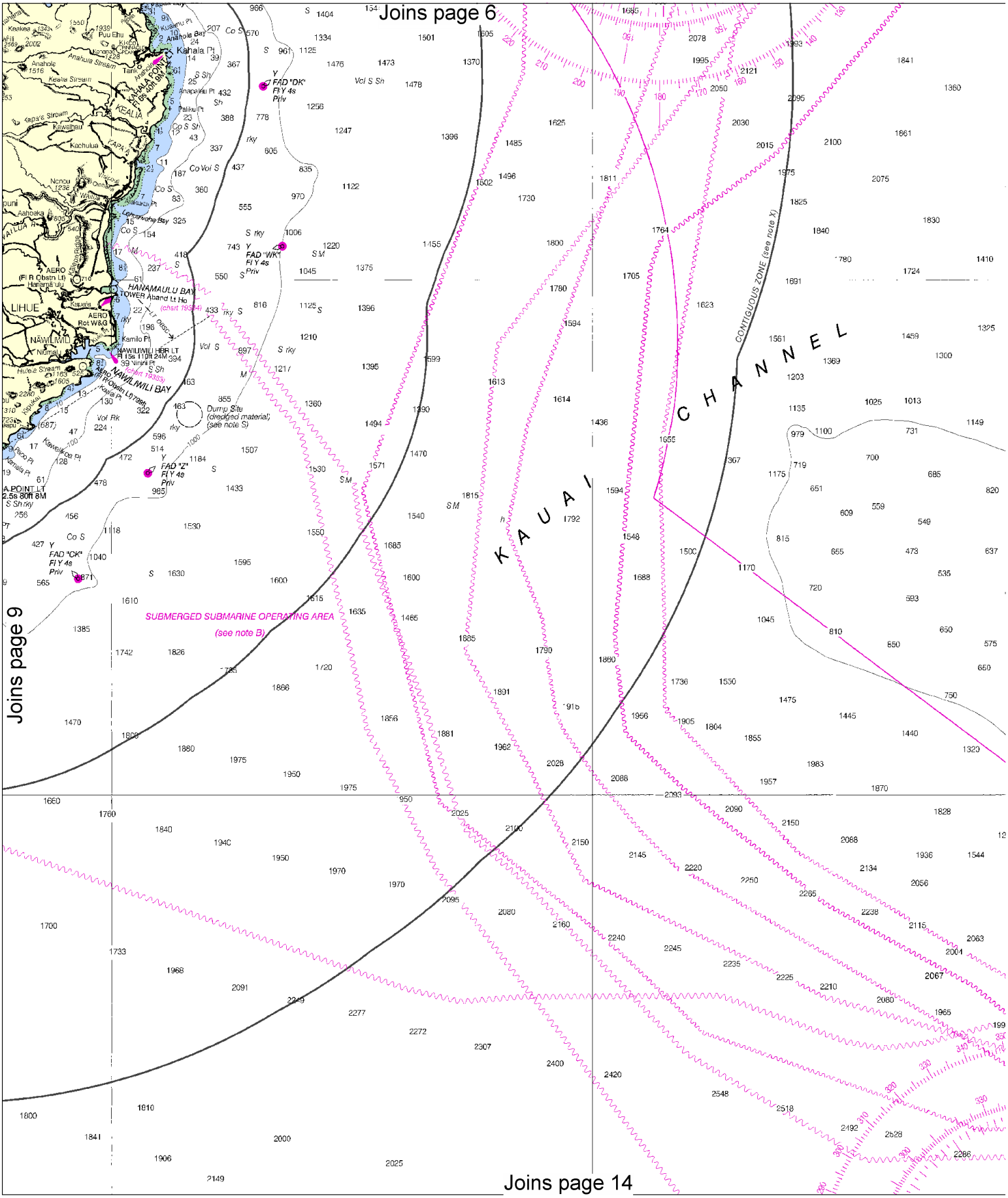
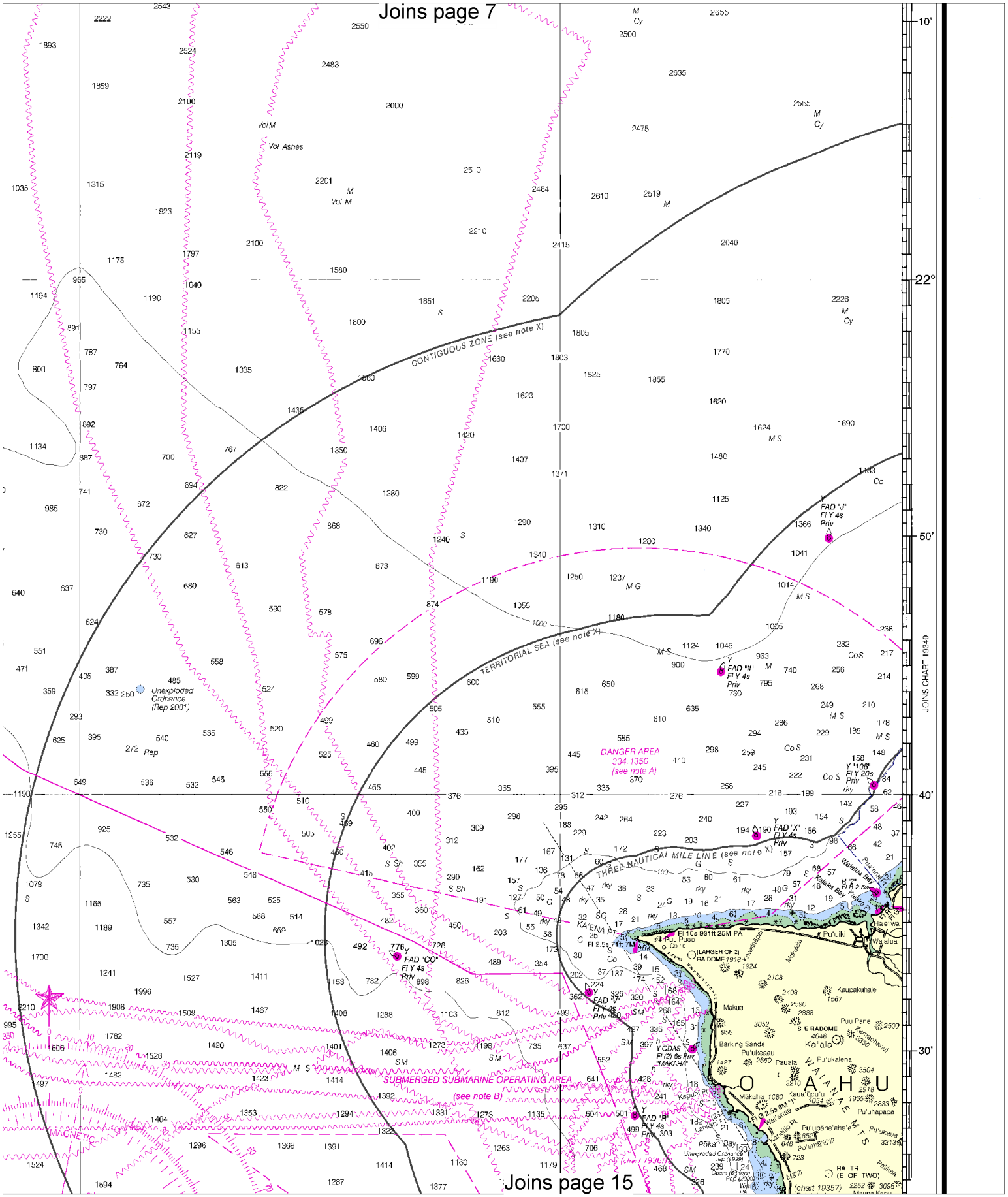
North


Joins page 5
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
KAUAI
CHANNEL
NA PALI
SAFETY ZONE 165.1406 (see note A)
DANGER ZONE 334.1390 (see note A)
Nohili Pt
MANA PT
Mana
Pu'u'ōpae
Fl 4s 120ft 8M
Fl 6s 58ft 6M
Kokole Pt
KEKAHA
WAIMEA
WAIMEA BAY
Hoanuanu Bay
ELEELE
KALAHEO
PORT ALLEN
HANAPEPE BAY
PUOLO POINT LIGHT Fl 4s 26ft 5M
Q R 32ft 5M
KOLOA
MAKAHUENA POINT LT Fl 2.5s 80ft 8M
MAKAHUENA PT
LIHUE
NAWILIWILI
Haupu
Kalaheo
Kahili
Kapalaoa
MT WAI'ALE'ALE
KAWAIKINI
Hanahanapuni
Kapaka
Makaleha Mts
Kalalau
Olokele Canyon
Waimea Canyon
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
Dump Site (dredged material) (see note S)
FAD "KK" Fl Y 4s Priv
FAD "AA" Fl Y 4s Priv
FAD "PP" Fl Y 4s Priv
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
MAGNETIC
VAR 10°00'E (2003)
ANNUAL DECREASE


Joins page 6
Joins page 9
Joins page 14
KAUAI CHANNEL
CONTIGUOUS ZONE (see note X)
SUBMERGED SUBMARINE OPERATING AREA
(see note B)
LIHUE
NAWILIWILI
NAWILIWILI BAY
HANAMAULU BAY
KAHALA POINT
KEALIA
Dump Site
(dredged material;
(see note S)
FAD "DK"
Fl Y 4s
Priv
FAD "WK"
Fl Y 4s
Priv
FAD "Z"
Fl Y 4s
Priv
FAD "CK"
Fl Y 4s
Priv
AERO
(Fl R Obstn Lt)
AERO
Rot W&G
NAWILIWILI HBR LT
Fl 15s 110ft 24M
A POINT LT
2.5s 80ft 8M
HANAMAULU BAY
TOWER Aband Lt Ho
(chart 19384)
(chart 19383)
North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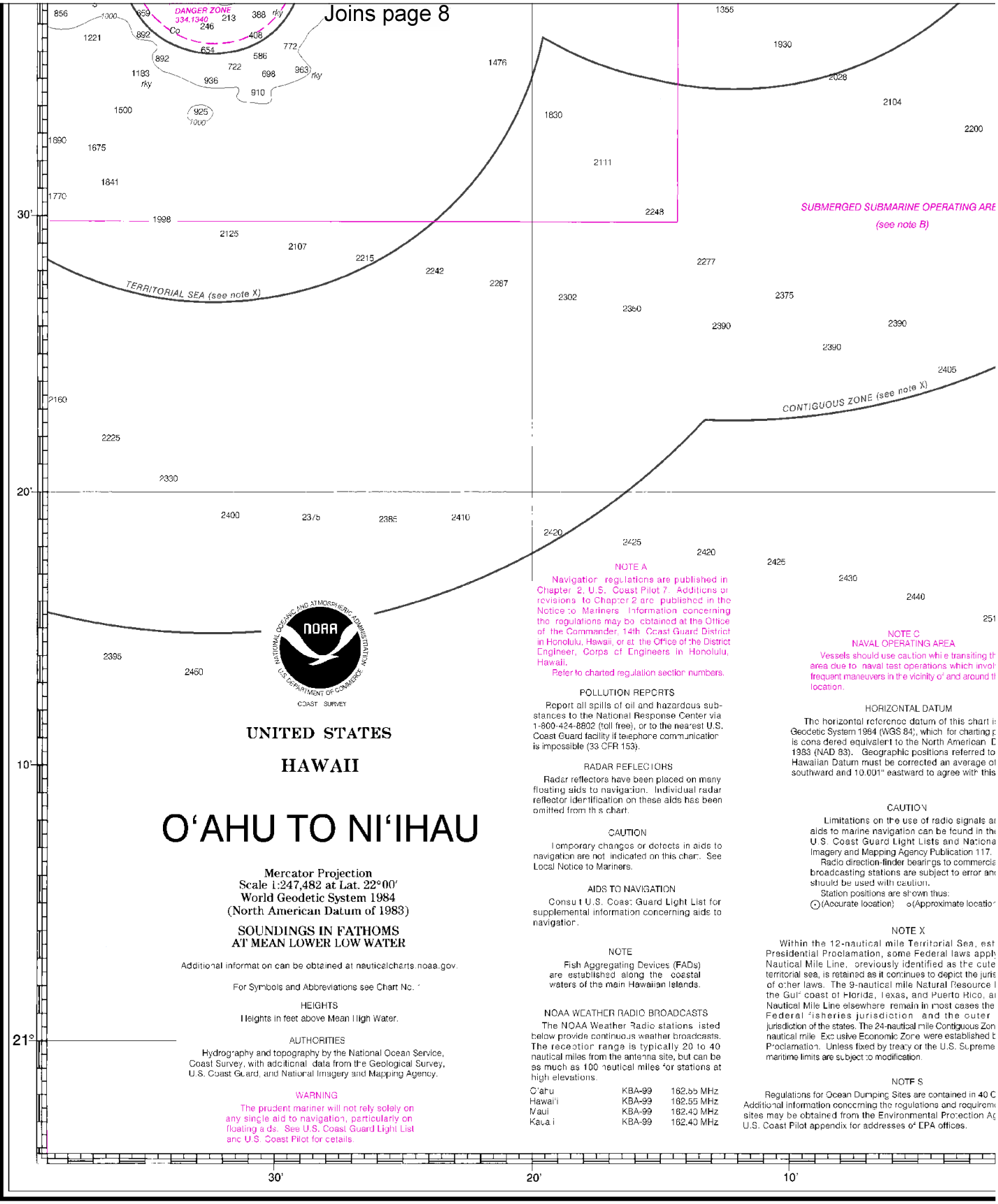
CONTIGUOUS ZONE (see note X)
TERRITORIAL SEA (see note X)
THREE NAUTICAL MILE LINE (see note X)
DANGER AREA
334 1350
(see note A)
SUBMERGED SUBMARINE OPERATING AREA
(see note B)
Unexploded Ordnance (Rep 2001)
FAD "I" Fl Y 4s Priv
FAD "J" Fl Y 4s Priv
FAD "X" Fl Y 4s Priv
FAD "CO" Fl Y 4s Priv
FAD "R" Fl Y 4s Priv
YODAS Fl (2) 6s Priv "MAKAHA"
Fl 10s 931ft 25M PA
(LARGER OF 2) RA DOME 1916
S E RADOME 4046
RA TR (E OF TWO)
(chart 19357)
(chart 19360)
MAGNETIC
O A H U
Joins page 15
JOINS CHART 19340
10'
22°
50'
40'
30'



NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COAST SURVEY

UNITED STATES

HAWAII

O'AHU TO NI'IHAU

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:247,482 at Lat. 22°00'
World Geodetic System 1984
(North American Datum of 1983)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

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AUTHORITIES

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CAUTION

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AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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NOTE

Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) are established along the coastal waters of the main Hawaiian Islands.

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15th Ed., Oct / 03 ■ Corrected through NM Oct. 25/03
Corrected through LNM Oct. 07/03

19380

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North

Joins page 9

VAR 10°00'E (2003)

ANNUAL DECREASE 4'

SUBMERGED SUBMARINE OPERATING AREA
(see note B)

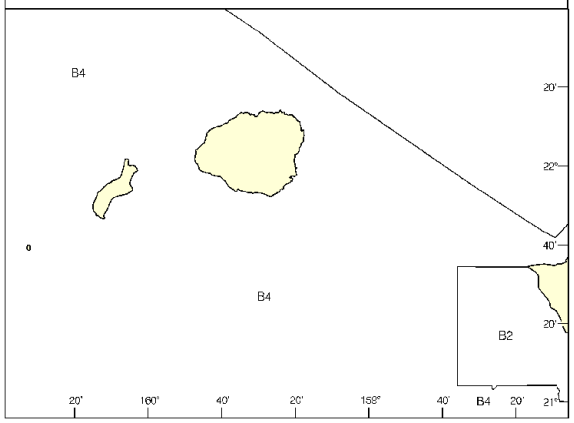
N O R T H P A C I F I C
O C E A N

Joins page 14

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

SOURCE			
B2	1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4	1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage



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Pipeline Area *Cable Area*

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Boundary limits of Submerged Submarine Operating Areas are shown by a solid magenta line. As submarines may be submerged in these areas, vessels should proceed with caution. During torpedo practice firing, all vessels are cautioned to keep clear of Naval Target Vessels flying a large red flag at the highest masthead.

HAWAIIAN — ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

Hawaiian	English	Hawaiian	E
Akau	north	Kowa	c
Awa	bay, cove	Lae	p
Hana	bay	Lua	c
Heiau	place of worship, temple	Mauna	m
Hema	south	Moku	is
Hikina	east	Pali	c
Hono	cove, bay	Pohaku	r
Kai	sea	Puu	m
Komohana	west	Wai	w

160° 50' 40' 30'

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS

Published
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NATIONAL OCEANIC AND
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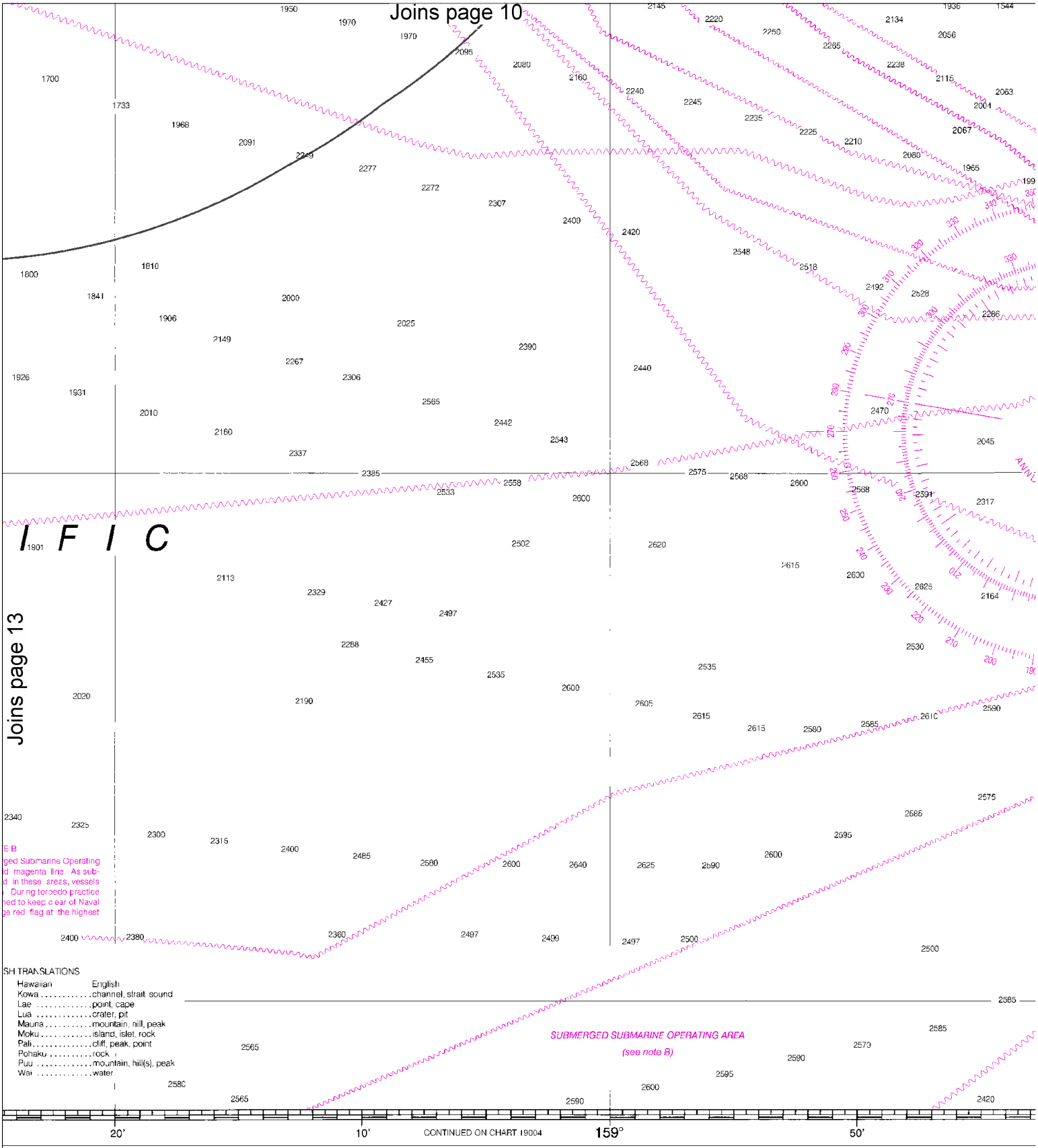

SH TRANSLATIONS

Hawaiian	English
Kowa	channel, strait, sound
Lae	point, cape
Lua	crater, pit
Mauna	mountain, hill, peak
Moku	island, islet, rock
Pali	cliff, peak, point
Pohaku	rock
Puu	mountain, hill(s), peak
Wai	water

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ged Submarine Operating
d magenta line. As sub-
d in these areas, vessels
. Dur ng torpedo practice
hed to keep c ear of Naval
ge red flag at the highest

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IONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

North

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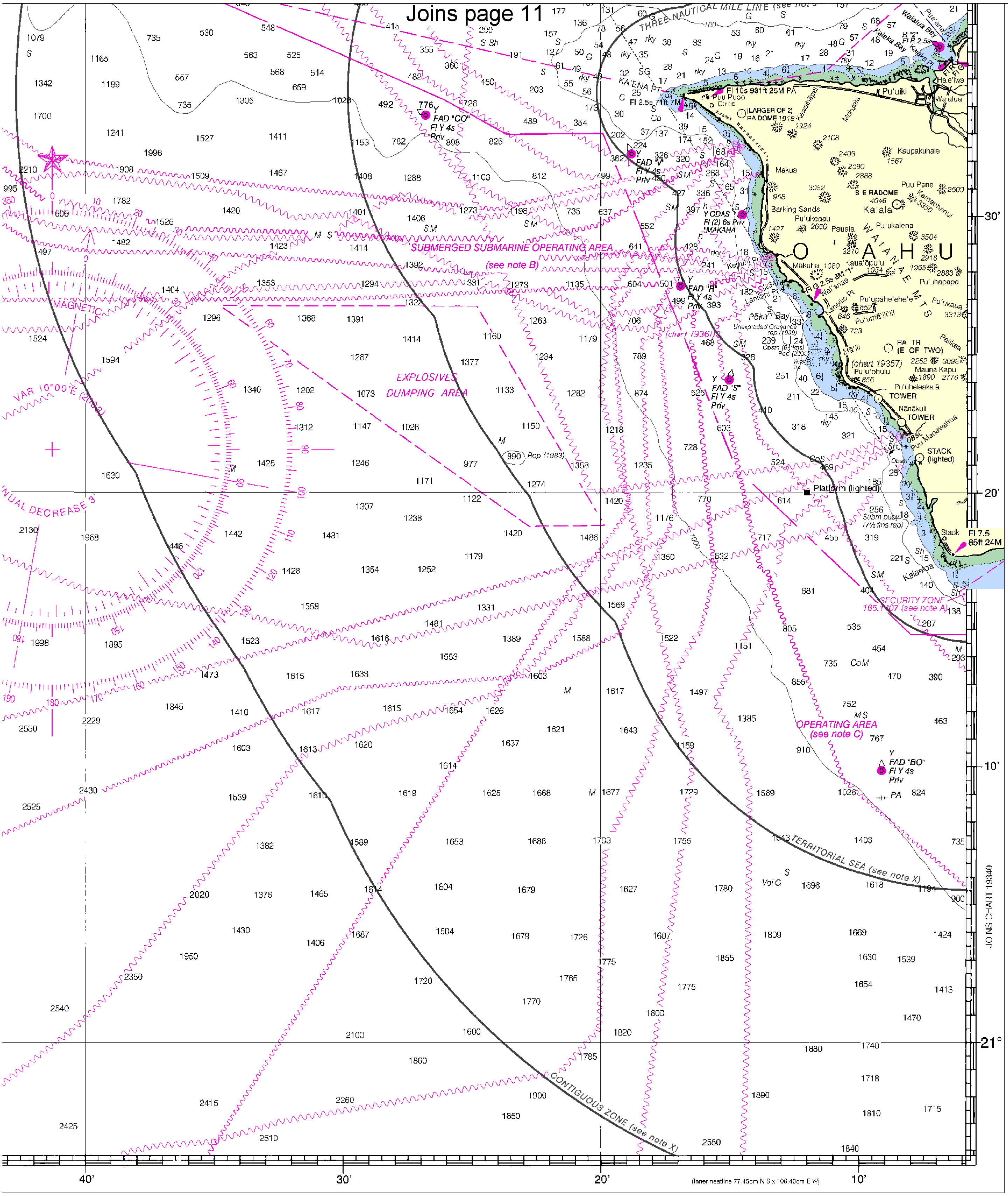

FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102

METERS 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

O'ahu to Ni'ihau

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:247,482

19380

ED. NO. 15
NSN 7642014011664
NIMA REFERENCE NO. 19ACO19380

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 510-437-3700
Coast Guard Search & Rescue – 808-541-2500

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

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Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.